Bombay Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration (with the last will and Testament and Codicil annexed) of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM RICHARD ANNESLY late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 13th day of July 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Procter.

SUPERIOR EUROPE BOOTS.

BECK AND CO. respectfully invite attention to a small Invoice of superior Boots, received from Edmonds and Co. of London, made of Buckskin leather, prepared in such a manner as to combine all the good qualities of being water proof, pliant and durable. A patent having been obtained for the manufacture, which is very extensively patronized by the nobility and Gentry in England; a sanguine hope is entertained by the Proprietor that upon trial here, it well be found well worthy of public notice and encouragement.

Apollo House, 15th July, 1835.

NEILGHERRY HILLS.

CULINARY GARDEN SEEDS,

AND

FLOWER SEEDS.

PHILLIP JONES, GARDENER AND SEEDSMAN,

OOTACAMUND.

PHILLIP JONES, who has been regularly educated in the above line of business, takes this opportunity of intimating to the inhabitants of Bombay, and the Public in general under that Presidency, that he has at all times a large assortment of upwards of Sixty five different sorts of Garden Seeds on sale, which he disposes of at reasonable prices, Peas, Beans, and Kidney Beans of sorts, at one Rupee per lb. all other seeds can be had at prices varying from six (6) to twelve (12) annas per Oz.

PHILIP JONES has always ready packed, parcels containing fifty (50) different sorts of Garden Seeds, at Rupees eight (8) per packet; also Flower Seeds in parcels containing thirty (30) different sorts at Rupees two and a half (2½) per packet.

Families about to visit the hills can be supplied daily with abundance of fresh vegetables at a moderate monthly charge.

PHILIP JONES in soliciting the Patronage and support of a generous public begs, to state, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders with which he may be favoured.

PHILIP JONES desires to return his most grateful acknowledgments for the patronage and favors he has already received during the few years he has been established on the Hills, and he further begs to add that it is his fixed determination by industry and attention, to deserve a continuance of that support which has hitherto rewarded his exertions.

THE NEW MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISES.

SEVERAL applications having been made for translations of the above work, J. J. MALVERY, has engaged the services of an able Translator, and will, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, send it to the Press, at the following prices.

In Mahratta, (Balboodh)..8 Rs. per copy.
" Hindoostanee.....3 "
" Persian.....3 "

A few copies in English may be had at 2 Rs.

FOR sale, on Commission, at the CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in Church lane, the following Books:—

33 Vols. Autobiography—A collection of the most instructive and amusing Lives ever published, written by the parties themselves, with brief introductions, and compendious sequels, carrying on the Narrative to the death of each Writer. Vol. 1. Colly Cibber, 2, Hume, Lilly, and Voltaire, 3 and 4, Marmontel, 5, Robert Drury, 6, George Whitefield and James Ferguson, 7 Mary Robinson, and Charlotte Clarke, 8 Lord Herbert, of Cherbury and Prince Eugene of Savoy, 9 and 10, Augustus Von Kotzebue, 11, John Creichton, William Gifford, and Thomas Ellwood, 12, Lewis Holberg, 13, James Hardy Vaux, 14 and 15 Gibbon, 16 and 17, Benvenuto Cellini, 18 James Lackington with his Confessions, 19 Theobald Wolfe Tone, 20 Bobb Doddington. 21 and 22, Margravine of Bareith, 23 and 24 Goldom, 25 at 28 Vilocq, 29 at 32, Madame du Berri, 33, William Sampson, half Russia bound and lettered.....100
The same in cloth—Boards.....70

48 Vols. The latest Edition of the Waverly Novels, corrected and revised by the author, with Notes and Illustrations.

2. The Waverly anecdotes, uniformly half Russia bound and lettered.....150

7. Sir [illegible] containing the lives of Dryden and Swift. Biographical Memoirs of eminent Novelists and other distinguished persons, Paul's letters to his Kinsfolk, Chivalry, Romance and the Drama, and Provincial Antiquities of Scotland, uniform in size and Binding with the Waverly Novels.....35

12. Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works, with notes, Vignettes, and illustrations, last Edition in Boards.....36

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2. Tales of a Physician by Harrison, 1st and 2d series.....12

3. Miss Edgeworth's Helen, 1834, half Bound.....15

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1. The Adventures of Barney Mahoney, by Croker.....4

1. The Member, an Autobiography by Galt.....3

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Do. do. in Boards, *without the map*....30

1. Bubbles from the Brunneus of Nassau, by an old man. 1834.....10

Mechanics Mag. Vol. 19 and 20, half Bd. ea. 8 Rs.

Do. do. 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 21 in Bds. ea. 6 Rs.

SPORTING WORKS.

Hawker's Instructions to Young Sportsmen, in all that relates to Guns and Shooting, new Edition, corrected, enlarged, and improved, with explanatory Plates and Wood Cuts, half bound and lettered.....18

Darvill's treatise on the care, treatment, and training of the English Race Horse. 18

Blane's outlines of the Veterinary art; 4th Edition, 1832.....18

Percival, on the disorders and lameness of the Horse 1834. Boards.....12

Do. on the Anatomy of the Horse, embracing the structure of the Foot.....18

Johnson's Sportsman's Cyclopedia, 1831, Bds.....25

Allen's principles of Modern Riding, in which the late improvements of the Menage and Military systems are applied to practice, 32 plates.....10

Goodwin's new system of Shoeing Horses, and observations on the diseases of the Feet. 10

Thomas' Shooters Guide, or complete Sportsman's companion.....7

Scott's British field Sports with observations on the Breaking and training of Dogs and Horses, also the management of Fowling pieces, and all other Sporting implements, 34 plates.....20

Foreign Field Sports, Fisheries, Sporting Anecdotes, &c. containing 100 plates, with a supplement of New South Wales, quarto.....35

Baker's Remarks on Rifle Guns, with specific remarks on Fowling pieces, the Percussion lock, and fire Arms in general.. 6

Essay on Hunting.....5

The Sportsman, with directions for the choice care, and management of Guns, hints for the preservation of Game, and instructions for Shooting Wild fowl.....4

Hodgson's art of preserving and defending the foot of the Horse, and observations on the different states of the Horse's feet, without and under various artificial defences.....5

Applications, accompanied with orders or references for payment, addressed to Mr. MALVERY, will be punctually attended to.

Church Lane, 15th July, 1835.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, beg to give notice that they have received their Annual supply of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and the Books and Tracts on the Society's Ordinary and Supplemental Catalogues.

The District Committee have to announce that they have reduced the price of the Society's Family Bible, in the following manner, viz. The Family Bible, 2 vols.

Russia,
Gilt, large paper, from Rs.. 120 to 100
[illegible] Medium.... 80 to 60
Bp. Mant's Prayer [illegible] bound in Russia and Gilt, 2
Octavo, is sold for.....
Ditto, ditto, bound in Calf and Gilt.....18

TERMS—CASH.

Applications may be made to Mr. T. BLACKWELL, the Committee's Clerk, at St. Thomas's Church.

D. YOUNG,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th July, 1835.

SELECT MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

SAVORY, MOORE AND CO.

COWASJEE AND HORMAJEE JEEVAJEE, (opposite to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.) have received for sale, the following, recently imported, and per Tho. Coutts, from London, the alternative Vegetable Syrup, improved Cheltenham Salts, Genuine Balsam of Copaivu, fine powder of Jalap, fine Turkey Rhubarb, compound tincture of Quinine, Quinine Sulphas Anglican, Salvolatile, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Effervescing Magnesian Aperient, Calcined Magnesiau, red Jamaica Sarsa parilla, fine Cream of Tartar, Dr. Kitchener's relish, Carbonated Alkali for making Sodawater, patent Seedlitz powders.—Also fine double distilled Lavender, Eu de Cologne, Peppermint Lozenges, and Bears Grease.

Bombay, 15th July, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Messrs. GILDER and Co. will, from and after the 1st of August next, be styled and conducted under the Firm of WILLIAM EAST and Co.

Mr. Gilder's interest and responsibility will cease from that date.

Bombay, 15th July, 1835.

COWASJEE AND PESTONJEE beg respectfully to inform their constituents at up-Country stations, and those at the Presidency, that they have made large purchases from the Ship *Lowther Castle*, of Prime Hodgson's, Allsop's and Barcley and Perkins's Pale Ale, in cask, also Oilsman's Stores, and various other articles.

Bombay, 15th July, 1835.

A CARD.

RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE has the pleasure to announce to his constituents and the Public in general, that he has puchased a part of the Investment of the ships Lord Lowther and Heywood, a fresh Batch of Hodgson's, Alsops, Bass's and Tennants Pale Ale, Oilman's Stores consisting of Hams, Pine, Berkley, Chedder and Gloucester Cheeses, &c. &c.

Bombay, 15th July, 1835.

FOR SALE.

JUST imported by the Ship Lord Lowther, 2 Fashionable Stanhopes, and a Hooded Chaise, built by Brooks, Painted Green, neatly Pick'd out; also 3 Setts of Town made Buggy Harness, and Brass Mounted and Bottle Pats.

Apply at the Office of J. and M. NOWROJEE, on the Green.

Bombay, 15th July, 1835.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1835.

A Few TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale, at FRAMUZE SORABJEE, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following [illegible] viz.

Whole Tickets, at Rupees 135 each
Half do.....,, 68 ,,
Quarter do.....,, 34 ,,
One Eighth do.....,, 17 ,,

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 15th July, 1835.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES SAND CO.; a few Hhds. of superior Sherry, at Rs. 375 per bhd., from Messrs. DUFF AND LEIGH, of London, per *Lord Lowther*.

Bombay, 15th July, 1845.

CHAMPAGNE,—A small batch of superior quality, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY.

Quarts 45 Rupees, per Dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Ash Lane, 15th July, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles.....,, 1
Policies of Insurance,.....,, 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,.....,, 2
Bills of Lading.....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *15th July*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, now in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. Do. Lately in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

For Freight or Passage to China.

THE new British built Ship PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, 600 Tons Register, JAMES THOMPSON, Commander, carries a Surgeon and will have quick despatch. Apply to Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1835.

For London.

THE British Built Ship WILLIAM TURNER, CHARLES LEITCH Commander, 500 Tons Register, has excellent poop accommodation for passengers, carries a Surgeon and will have early despatch, for terms of freight or passage, apply to Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We have some editorial remarks in this days Durpun, regarding the state of the bazaar, the high prices of the necessary commodities of life, &c. which the Grain dealers find it their interest to raise, consequent upon the non-supply of rain at the Presidency; but what has this Island or the rain that falls upon it, to do with the growth of Grain, why, the whole quantity of rice that grows upon it would scarcely be enough for the breakfast of all the rice eaters in Bombay—and further, with reference to the falsity of the Bombay Bazaar weights and measures, I will give you an instance in one article only—being neither a Box of Tea, nor a Tub of Sugar-Candy Walla,—but a *gurreeb admé* who buys such luxuries in small quantities. I sent for a rupee's worth of sugar the other day, and my Servant brought, as he said, 5 seers—on its being re-weighed, it turned out 4¾—at another shop also 4¾—at a fourth 5—and at a fifth 4¾—all this time the packet had not been opened, and the scales being exactly at point in weighment, clearly shews the defalcation to have existed in the different sorts of weights used in the different shops,—it would, I agree with the Durpun, be just and humane to appoint somebody to look *strictly* into the Bazaar, and have all the weighs and measures, *small as well as large* marked with the Collector's Stamp, in default of which they should be considered illegal, and the shopkeeper should be punished.

I am,
GRUMBLE.

10th July, 1835.

ALTERATIONS OF REGIMENTAL PATTERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—One of the most serious inconveniences a poor subaltern is put to in these hard times, and none which I think more loudly calls for reform, is the altering of Regimental patterns as laid down by H. E. the commander in Chief, by commanding Officers of Regiments.

A person, say some newly posted (cadet), Ensign arrives from England and is ordered to join his Regiment (which is some distance up the country), immediately he goes to the agent for clothing the army which he supposes and very naturally so, to be the proper place for ascertaining any thing of that kind; of course the agent gives it to him, and my poor friend start and joins his Regiment, but no sooner does the eye of of the commanding [illegible] Lieutenant,—for the [illegible] Gentlemen are now a days almost on a par with "*former*," he is quietly told to disrobe, and for all they cared about, he might sell his buttons for bell metal, for gongs.

No doubt Mr. Editor you may think me a curious kind of a fellow to be talking about buttons, but knew you the sentiments which are so snugly kept quiet under every Regiment, you would not be so much surprised. This is one of the least of the hardships an officer is put to, which by this letter I hope will open the eyes of some of our kind friends at the head of the Government, and enforce the adoption of the Rules laid down for the Bombay Army, issued by order of H. E. the Commander in Chief.

Your's very truly,
"JEFF."

July, 1835.

ON DIVISIONAL COMMITTEES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It affords me much satisfaction to see the project of divisional committees again brought before the public, and I cannot but applaud the liberality which dictated the remarks on "Jeff's" letter in your number of—ultimo. The clear statement of the economy attendant on the *abrogation* of the "Standing dish" cannot but be obvious to every reasonable person, and I should imagine that Government will not any longer hesitate to order the assembly of Divisional Committees in October, and relieve the present Secretary from his *sinecure*.

Although I will not vouch for the following statement being, "quite correct" and notwithstanding I believe *less* than the *real* number is given, I adduce it in support of their being linguists adequate to the institution of Divisional Committees.

The Poona Division of the Army contains *at present*.

2.	Officers qualified Interpreters-in...	3	Languages
8.	do.....	do.....	do...	2..	do.
18.	do.....	do.....	do.....	do...	1..	do.

The Southern Division of the Army contains *at present*.

3.	Officers qualified Interpreters-in..	3	Languages
4.	do.....	do.....	do.....	do..	2..	do.
21.	do.....	do.....	do.....	do..	1..	do.

The Northern Division of the Army contains *at present*.

5	Officers qualified Interpreters-in..	2	Languages
14	do.....	do.....	do.....	do..	1	do.

It is true that to obtain a Divisional Committee for Persian or Arabic would be difficult, but as a man never gets a "*Committee*" in *those* languages at the Presidency, why should he expect one elsewhere?

Thus you see my dear Mr. Editor, if the Government are inclined to facilitate officers passing in the languages, and at the same time diminish the expense to both parties, means are at hand to carry the project into execution, and as the late order by the Supreme Government regarding the Commissariat department must have induced many of the junior branches to undertake the study of the Native languages, no obstacles—such as—Long journies to the Presidency—no leave because it is the Drill Season * —ought to be thrown in the way.

It is an extraordinary circumstance, but at the same time a well known fact that some of our Bazar Masters who ought, in their capacity as Magistrates, to have an *intimate* acquaintance with the languages of the country, are in several instances only *imperfectly* acquainted with *one* dialect, and have never qualified as Interpreters.

I beg to apologize for having intruded so long on your valuable time, and conclude with a quotation for those whom it may concern.

"*Vos his malis mederi convenit*"

I remain, My dear Mr. Editor,
Your's very truly,
QUI EXPONIT.

July 6th, 1835.

SUPREME COURT,—13TH JULY, 1835.

SLAVE CASE.

MAHOMED AMEEN ABDOOL REHMON and PEERKHAN HAJEE KHAN, were indicted, the one for selling and the other for buying a Caffree Girl and boy, within the Island of Bombay. This case excited considerable interest, both from the circumstance of the Criminals being foreigners, and the Children having been Kidnapped in Bombay for the purpose of sale.

The following is the substance of the Evidence given on the trial:

The Caffree Girl Examined:

Q. WHERE have you lived from the first time you can remember?

A. My mother was in the service of my present master when he went on a pilgrimage. I recollect that myself.

Q. Where did you accompany your mother from?

A. We went from Bombay to the place of pilgrimage.

Q. From the place of pilgrimage where did you go?

A. My Mother died and I returned with my master of my own accord to Bombay.

Q. You so young had you a will of your own?

A. I wished to come. I ate my master's food, and I wished to serve him.

Q. Do you know when the [illegible] was?

A. I don't know [illegible] my master knows,

Q. Did you [illegible] at any time go out of your [illegible] master's service.

A. No I did not go out of his service, but I was seized by a Abysinian and taken away and I lived in my master's house at the time I was seized.

Q. How was you taken away?

A. The man came and gave me sweetmeats and enticed me away.

Q. Where was you when you were seized?

A. Myself and other girls were playing on the road before our house.

Q. Were the girls with you much older than yourself?

A. There were younger than I.

Q. At what time did this occur was it in the hot or cold weather?

A. It was the day after the Buckree Eed, I remember it.

Q. Do you know the name of the place you were taken to?

A. To a Musjeed near Duncan road.

Q. What was done with you then?

A. I was taken to the house of Mahomed Ameen (one of the prisoners.)

Q. How do you know it was his house?

A. Because he was in the house.

Q. What happened there?

A. They put me into a room and locked me in there.

Q. Are you sure it was that prisoner?

A. Yes he locked me in every day.

Q. How often did this happen?

A. I was kept for many days, and when another came to demand me, he let me go.

Q. Who was that other?

A. The other prisoner at the bar.

Q. While you were in the house did you want to get away?

A. I wanted to go home, but the first prisoner used to tell me my master would come and beat me if I wanted to go away.

Q. Were there any persons in the room with you?

A. None.

Q. Where you slept were there any other persons.?

A. Yes, a girl of the house.

Q. Were there any boys in the house?

A. One evening a boy was brought there. He was an Arab boy.

Q. What became of him?

A. I don't know, but I was sold and sent to another house.

Q. How do you know you were sold?

A. Because they put me into a Hackery and sent me on board of a vessel.

Q. Were you sent on baord alone?

A. I was alone.

Q. Who put you into the Cart and put you on board?

A. The Prisoner Mahomed Ameen

Q. Was there any other person in the Cart with you?

A. No the Caffrey boy was not there.

Q. What Caffrey boy do you mean—what do you know of a Caffrey boy?

A. I know because he accompanied the 2nd prisoner when he came to take me away.

Q. What do you mean by taking you away.

A. He came to the house but did not come on board the ship.

Q. Did you hear him say or do any thing at the time he came to the house?

A. When he came he said my head aches—when the vessel sailed he went.

Q. Did you see him doing any thing else all that time?

A. No.

Q. [illegible]

Q. Did you ever see him before that time?

A. Yes once before.

Q. When?

A. When he came to rent a house from my master.

Q. When you first saw him what passed between him and Mahomed Ameen?

A. He asked did you not steal this girl, to which Mahomed Ameen replied he had not.

Q. What else?

A. He paid half the money in the house and half on board the vessel.

Q. What money?

A. The money he gave when he bought me.

Q. How do you know he bought you?

A. Because he said this is the price of the Girl.

Q. Who said so?

A. The 2d prisoner.

Q. Did you see the money?

A. Yes I did.

Q. Do you know how much it was?

A. He came to sell horses. I dont know how much money there was.

Q. When you were put into the ship what became of you?

A. I was taken to a country called Ahmedabad.

Q. What became of you there?

A. He took me to a European there and he said she will not answer my purpose. Then there was a Sahib there who asked him why are you selling the Girl, take her back to the place you brought her from.

Q. Did that Sahib speak to you?

A. Sahib did not, but there was some one there only who spoke to me.

Q. At that time did you know the name of the place you were brought from?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know the name of the person with whom you had lived?

A. I did, it was Amoidin Amajor.

Q, Did you ever tell any body that that was your master?

A. I told the European Gentleman.

Q. Before you saw that European did you tell any person your master's name?

A. I did not.

Q. What persons were in the ship besides yourself?

A. There were four others. One was the brother of the 2d. prisoner, another was a Seedy boy,—another the prisoner and fourth was myself.

Q. Were you in the habit of talking to any of them?

A, No I was not.

The prisoners are asked whether they have any question to put to the witness, but they declined, stating that all she said was false.

THE CAFFRY BOY.

Q. Where have you lived since you were born?

A. Since my infancy I lived in Mecca.

Q. How came you to Bombay?

A. I came with my master.

Q. In what part of Bombay did you live?

A. In Cutchey Mamon street.

Q. When did you come to live there?

A. I lived there until my master sent me to school.

Q. When you went to school what happened?

A. I went to play with another Boy, he went home and I staid to play, it was in Bendy Bazar.

Q. What happened there?

A. The prisoner Mahomed come and said come with me I will give you sweetmeats.

Q What then happened?

A. I went along with him. He took me to a house, and to the upper story of it and frightened me and then locked me up.

Q. [illegible] In what language did he speak to you?

A. In Hindoostanee.

Q. How long did you remain in that house?

A. I remained 2 months in the upper story of the house.

Q. What then happened?

A. He sold me. One day the 1st prisoner—brought the 2d prisoner to the house and shewed me to him. They spoke, but I did not understand them.

Q, What was done with you afterwards?

A. The 1st prisoner put me into a Cart and put me on board a vessel.

Q. After you were put into the Ship what became of you?

A. The 1st prisoner told me I am going to Muscat, go you there, and I'll follow you.

Q. Did you want to go to Muscat?

A. He frightened me, and he told me so. I did not want to go.

Q, Who went in the same Ship with you?

A. Myself, a Caffrey Girl, the 2d prisoner and his brother.

Q. Do you know the name of the place the Ship went to?

A. Cambay.

Q. Did any thing happen there?

A. The 2d prisoner hired a Cart and put me into it. The Caffrey Girl walked along side of the Cart.

Q. What then?

A. We went to a Chokee, and there was a Gentleman there who spoke to me, and put questions to me.

Q. After that what happened?

A. We were sent to Mr. Jackson at Ahmedabad.

Q. Did he put any questions to you there?

A. Yes, and I replied to them all.

Q. After that what was done?

A, The Gentleman said you must go back to Bombay and he then sent four Sepoys with me.

Q. Were you happy to come back to Bombay?

* An acquaintance of mine was prevented from attending the examination last February, on this plea alone when he, with *all humility* pointed out the order on which his application was founded—He got, what in Military Parlance is styled a "Wig" for arrogating to himself the task of putting his betters in the right road!!!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

A. I was.

THE master of the Girl appeared, and bore out the evidence given by the girl so far as regarded her having come with him from Mecca. He also stated that the girl had disappeared at the time named by her, and that he heard nothing more of her untill he met her in the possession of four sepoys from Ahmedabad on the day of their arrival from that place.

THE master of the boy gave evidence to the same effect.

DEFENCE.

MAHOMED AMEEN stated that the Girl was brought to him by an Arab, and that he gave her to Peerkhan Hajeekhan (the 2d prisoner) as a companion to a Caffree boy he then had in his possession.

Peerkhan Hajeekhan stated in defence that he was a native of Candahar; that he was a Merchant;—that he had come to Bombay with Horses for sale; that some short time after his arrival here the prisoner (Mahomed Ameen) had offered him the Girl for sale, and that he purchased her and paid the price agreed on; that in his Country the purchase of slaves was no offence against the Law, that it was as much a matter of trade as the bringing or selling of horses; that he was ignorant of the English Laws, never having been at any previous time in Bombay, and that if he did wrong, he did so in ignorance of the Laws and Customs of the English to whom and whose Laws, he was, in fact, an entire stranger.

Two respectable Arab merchants appeared, and give evidence to the respectability of Peerkhan Hajeekhan. They stated that he was a native of Candahar; that he had only lately come to Bombay, and that he had never been in it before; that he was a noble of the land of Candahar,—was also a merchant, and that the buying of slaves was as allowable in his own country as that of any other article of traffic. They also swore to his general respectability of character.

Sir John Awdry then addressed the Jury, and after pointing out what appeared to him to be the distinct and different shades of crime committed by the two prisoners under the circumstances detailed in the evidence, left it to the Jury to determine the question of their guilt.

The Jury having retired, returned in a few minutes, and gave in a verdict of guilty against both Prisoners.

Sir John Awdry then sentenced Mahomed Ameen Abdool Rahmon to seven years transportation to the Isle of France, and Peerkhan Hajeekhan to three years confinement with hard labor in the house of Correction.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Kirkee, on the 1st of July, Marian Eliza, the Infant Daughter of Lieut. Warde, of his Majesty's 4th Dragoons.

MILITARY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. P. Brougham, Engineers, to England.
Lieut. W. Warde, European Regt., to Poonah.
Lieut. W. Stiles, do. do. to do.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 10th.—Ship Columbia, R. Hootan, Master, from Liverpool, 1st March.

Do. 11th.—Ship Bombay Castle, Robert Wemyss, Master, from China, 1st May, left Angier 11th June.

Passengers.—Mrs. Wemyss, and Ayah, and Mr. Ade.

DEPARTURES.

July 12th.—Ship Aliquis, John McFee, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Lieut. Brougham, Engineers, Mrs. Haselwood and Child, and European Female Servant.

Do.—Brig Regia, H. Kemp, Master, to Madras.

Passenger.—One Native.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Resource.
Do. Liverpool,—William Turner, and Keiro.
Do. China.—Hormusjee Bomanjee, Hamoody and Pestonjee Bomanjee.
Do. Penang,—Brig Nassery.
Do. Bussorah,—Sir Herbert Compton.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessels.

Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Pilot Brig Thetis, Euphrates, and Elphinstone.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene, and Ship Benares.

FREE TRADERS.—William Turner, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Allerton, and Linton.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charles Forbes, Earl of Clare, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Francis Warden, Hydrosee Samdany, Sir Herbert Compton, Fanny, George Cruttenden, Shaw Byramgore, Claremont, Dadloy, Robert Spankie, Nassery, Two Brothers, and Napolean.

Portuguese,—Infanta Regent.

Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futta. Kurrim, Line of Battle Ship Liverpool, and Maha moodie.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	130	12.9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 520, a 1st class,	107 3/4	017L
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class	107	107 1/4
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	108 3/4	at 108 3/4
Third five per cent Loan	110 1/4	110
Bills on England	2s.	2s. 1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	103	7 1/4
Bills on Madras 30 days,	101 1/4	101 1/4
Canton Bills,	210 1/2	210 1/2
Spanish Dollars per 100,	221	221 1/2
Sovereigns each,	11	10 1/2

HIGH WATER TABLE.

July 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
15th Wednesday	2 39	2 59
16th Thursday	3 20	3 41
17th Friday	4 2	4 21

To Correspondents.

A CITIZEN and FOUNDLING in our next.

We shall endeavour by our next publication, to bring up some of the arrears of correspondence.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY, 1835.

THE **only arrival** from sea since our last publication, is the *Bombay Castle*, R. Wemyss, master, from China, the 1st May, and Angier the 11th June.

Passengers,—Mrs. Wemyss and Mr. Ade.

A Correspondent has kindly favored us with the following Extract of a Letter of date 28th April, received from China.

Although the Opium Trade has within the last month been subject to frequent interruptions from the Mandarins, the demand for the new Bengal drug became very brisk as the quantity was reduced; and prices advanced gradually to per 570 at 580 and subsequently to per 630, at which some small sales were made. The arrival of the 945 Chests of the Sylph's damaged Opium, and of the Falcon with 300 Chests have caused a decline to per 600 at 610, and Sales are limited. Very little of the new Benares was disposed of. Our present quotation is per 570. The old Patna and Benares have been much enquired for: the former is now held at per 770, and the latter at per 700, and little left in the market. Malwa has never recovered from the depression, and the stock being heavy, holders are endeavouring to force sales at per 585.

	P. O	S. O	M. N	Total
The Limtin deliveries in March were..	182 468	16 8	512	1126
Leaving a Stock on the 1st April....	217 584	94 138	2658	3691
The deliveries to the 15th Instant are.	83 279	6 30	400	798

We anticipate a considerable decline in the Bengal drug on the arrival of further supplies: and the disposal of the Sylph's Opium by Auction will have an unfavorable effect both on Sales and prices. We have not yet received the Chinese report on this Opium.

Cotton. The deliveries during the last Month have been brisker, but without any favorable alteration in prices, best Surats being 11 | 5 at 11 | 8 Jalone, 11 | at 11 | 5, Cutchora 10 | 5 at 10 | 8. at which holders are eager to realize. Several sales of Bengal have been made at 10 | 8 at 11 | by the Importers; and the Chinese have been disposing of their former purcliases at a great sacrifice. The importation by the Lowjee Family has been nearly all sold at from 10 | 5 at 11 | It is generally of but middling quality. Madras is without inquiry.

	Bengal	Bombay	Madras
The stock this day is reported at.....	27000	18000	1700

Straits Produce. All descriptions continue high, in consequence of the limited importations, but with a tendency to decline. Pepper per 8 75, Tin Banca per 17, Straits per 16 Betelnut per 3,50, Rattans per 2,50 at 3.

Rice. The price of this article fluctuates daily according to the appearance of the weather, but as there have been for the last few days, indications of rain which is much wanted, the rise has been checked, and Bengal is now selling at per 2 10 and Java at per 1 90 at per 2.

Exchanges. Are without alteration.

TIDINGS of the most melancholy and distressing nature have been received from Delhi, and although they are not as yet authenticated, still there is little doubt as to their truth. It would appear that as the period for the trial of the Nuwaub of Feerozeepore for the murder of Mr. Frazer was approaching, a large body of the Nuwaub's friends made a descent on Delhi, broke open the prison, and liberated the Nuwaub. Not content with effecting this object, the insurgents, joined by a number of the inhabitants of Delhi who were in their interest, commenced a general attack on the European inhabitants in Delhi, and more particularly against Mr. Colvin who was lately sent there to try the Nuwaub for the murder of Mr. Frazer. It is reported that Mr. Colvin and several other civilians were killed, and that the City of Delhi remained, at the time the dispatches left, in the possession of the Nuwaub's friends, who threatened to destroy every British subject within the bounds.

At a time when the public have to digest intelligence of this lamentable nature, it perhaps may be considered out of place to revert to the old theme of the policy of the late Governor General of India in acting on what he termed his non-interference system, yet what man in India, and more particularly in the Civil or Military Services of either of the presidencies, can read this account without asking himself where and in what is all this to end? and where and in what all this has originated? The startling truth forces itself at once, unsought and unbidden, on the mind, and each and all trace the evil to its proper source, but as to where that evil may end, or on whose devoted head it may next fall, speculation is at fault. A name once formidable, and heard with awe and reverence, now has ceased to be imposing, and is only heard as the war cry of hoardes who hate, and pampered minions who despise and do not fear us. And is this the result of our lengthened experience of the native states of India? By what tie would we bind them to us? By love,—by a positive affection for ourselves, and a respect for our enlightened institutions? Most unpardonable folly, and source of many fatal errors! Can a dethroned monarch love him who deprives him of his crown,—can he have affection for him whom he sees enjoying that which he considers his own birthright, and of which he has been deprived by the strong arm of a more formidable power? And can he, stimulated by revenge and disappointed ambition, respect laws or institutions given by foreigners which have superseded his own, and that in his own—his native land? No, no, it is not to be expected, and therein do we err most grievously. Regardless of the elements of ambition and jealousy among which our throne is fixed, we fling aside our safeguards, and find out our error at the expence of a convulsion which threatens the stability of our empire.

Let not the flattering unction be applied to the soul that the retributive dispensation has exhausted itself or been exhausted in the occurrences at Delhi! God grant those occurrences may not be "the beginning of the end!" Those who have paid any attention to the altered sentiments,—the reverse of fear or respect, which have of late time been gradually feeling and finding their way among the native states, cannot help observing that we are progressing to a crisis, and that, to prevent the onward course of untoward events, it is necessary to strike a decisive blow. It is, we believe, allowed by all that Lord Bentinck's policy has well nigh ruined India, and loosened our hold over it. But the country was warned of that before he got the government. When the Duke of Wellington heard of the intention to send Lord Bentinck to India as governor general, it is reported that he said "if you wish to lose "India, that is the man that will do it for "you" a prediction which Lord Bentinck's non interference and passive policy, as well as his ruinous system of economy by which the main stay of the state was crippled and its energies paralized, has to a great extent fulfilled. What has not been done will speedily be accomplished if his principles are continued to be acted on.

No Civilian or Military man can now consider himself safe in accepting the appointment of resident or Commissioner. He will stand in hourly fear of being butchered by day, or saluted with the poignard of the assassin by night. Had the Government acted with that promptitude in the case of the murder of Mr. Frazer, which they were bound, in support of the national honor, and to avenge the foul murder of their own representative, to do, there is every reason to suppose the addition to the calendar of murders would not have to be made. But their delay and absence of activity left room for the supposition by those desperate wretches, that fresh crimes could be committed with impunity, or, indeed that the Government, from weakness, were afraid to take any active notice of it, and thus have the lives of valuable men been sacrificed.

We shall anxiously look for the Delhi papers, and the resolution formed by the Government of India in reference to this last outrage.

On Thursday last the neighbourhood of Ambrolee Girgaum was thrown into alarm by the report of a woman having been wounded in a House at a little distance from the road,—some Police Sepoys soon repaired to the spot, when the woman was found with a wound, apparently as if inflicted with a sharp pointed instrument, in her breast. A man was found lying near her with a similar wound in his breast, and a large knife lying at a little distance. They were both immediately removed to the Native General Hospital, but the woman survived only till the next day. The people on the spot said the man (a native Christian) had, in a fit of jealousy, stabbed the woman, and afterwards stabbed himself. A coroner's Jury has been summoned, but its proceedings, we hear, are not as yet closed.

In to-days columns will be found the reply of Sir C. MERCALFE to the Address of the inhabitants of Calcutta regarding the proposed press Law. We recommend it to the attention of our readers as breathing more of liberal principles than any public document which has ever passed through the hands of any public character in India. Contrast it with Lord Bentinck's eternal professions of liberal principles!

On Thursday last two Boys who were playing near a heap of paddy shell cinders lying at the new Wharf building at Chinch Bunder, which had taken fire some time previously, and, to external appearances, had been extinguished,—jumped into the heap, and from the fire still remaining smothering underneath, they were very severely burnt before they could get extricated, and they survived only two days after the accident happened. The cinders we are informed have since been removed, and the fire entirely extinguished.

It is reported that the Juepore matter has been set at rest by the Government hanging up half a dozen coolies who were bribed to charge themselves with the murder of Mr. Blake.

To-day we give an account of the trial of two parties on the charge of buying and selling slaves in the Island of Bombay. Any person who reads the evidence cannot for an instant doubt, that the prisoners were guilty of the Crime charged against them. With regard to one of the prisoners,—we mean Mahomed Ameen, he, it would appear, made a regular traffic in slaves, and he even did not hesitate at kidnapping them. The circumstances altogether, so far as he was concerned, warranted the highest punishment the law could inflict, as, although an Arab and a foreigner, it would appear he had been, for a considerable time at least, a resident in the Island of Bombay, and had therefore ample opportunity of knowing the law and rules which existed here with regard to the buying and selling of slaves: but the case is widely different with the other prisoner:—he, by his own account, and by the account of the respectable witnesses who appeared on his behalf, and which evidence was not attempted to be contradicted, is a native of the territory of Candahar, totally unacquainted with our habits or our laws, and who therefore, cannot be held to be really guilty of a violation of our laws in so far as there is the absence of that knowledge which can render the act criminal. His own language, in answer to the questions put to him, was simple, but bore the stamp of truth. "I am," he said "a stranger in "this land, I came on business among

" you,and I prosecuted that business, igno-
" rant of your laws. In my own country
" the buying of slaves is not prohibited,—
"it is in truth a matter of trade as that of any
" other article of commerce. My fellow
" prisoner offered me the girl for sale, and
" I bought her and I paid him his price.
" If, therefore, in doing so, I transgressed
" your laws, I did so in ignorance of the ex-
" istence of such laws." This story is enough to excite the strongest interest in this man's behalf. Belonging to a land which in fact has little or no communication with the English territories in British India, and which is removed from it at a distance almost sufficient to prevent any knowledge of our laws or customs being obtained by its subjects, one of them ventures among us for the purposes of trade, and he, in an unhappy moment, commits an offence against our laws which, according to the letter of those laws, subjects him to a disgraceful and ruinous punishment! Yet such is the law, and the Court had no alternative. The Judge, in delivering the sentence which entailed this lasting disgrace on this subject of a foreign land, for the commission of an act which he knew not to be a crime, seemed impressed with a deep sense of the painful duty he had to perform, and in the spirit of the stern judge who had to decide the fate of a stranger who was found on the public streets after a certain hour named in a law of which that stranger was entirely ignorant, seemed to say " tis true, you are a stranger to us and to our laws, but such being the laws, I weep, yet sentence thee" —But, thank God, our laws, although stern and rigid in their letter, are administered by men whose minds are feelingly alive to a sense of justice! As men and as christians they never will allow the principle of a law to be carried into effect to the extent of doing a grievous wrong to an unoffending man, and they look on him who sins in ignorance of the law more as an object of compassion, than a fitting victim for that law to wreak its vengeance on. Were it not for the security which the subject has in the strong sense of justice and inclination to mercy which is found in the breast of all British Judges of the present time, even the British laws, high as their character may be, would, in their operation, be engines of oppression and injustice, and the law under which this foreigner is found guilty would be considered one of the most blood-thirsty in its character. But this law has now had its victim, and the condition of that victim demands the merciful consideration of the Court. British subjects have in many instances unwittingly brought themselves within the operation of the criminal codes of other countries, but a regard for their ignorance of the laws has induced a relaxation of the application of those laws, and deem we not this but justice and mercy? Surely, surely, and we must extend that consideration and mercy to others which we ourselves would wish to receive;— " as ye would that others should do unto, you do ye so even unto them."—The case of this poor foreigner is entitled to every consideration, and we are sure it will receive that consideration, the more so, that he is among us friendless and unprotected,—ignorant of our language,—of his right to appeal to the mercy of the Court, and having no representative of his nation among us through whose influence his care might, be represented to the proper authorities. What course the Court may think proper to take we do not know, although we are sure they will be governed by their sense of the grievous injury this foreigner will sustain by the operation of our Laws. But under all circumstances, and recollecting a case of slavery which occurred here some time ago, and its termination, we would think it but justice to the stranger that the sentence of the Court were in the meantime respited, until the result of an application for the benefit of the royal clemency were known. This individual's case, we are sure, will appear to the Court as deserving a reference of that nature, and it is but characteristic of the Judges of a British Court to forward as much as in their power lies, the ends of justice and mercy.

THE *Calcutta Courier* of the 29th ultimo does not agree in the opinion given by us some time ago in reference to the Portuguese Frigate, and her right to enter our harbour. The three grounds taken by the Courier seem to be:

1st. That the Japanese and Chinese Goverments are allowed to refuse the right of entry to the ships of War of all countries.

2d. That the extensive smuggling of bullion which our Nayal Commanders carried on upon the Coast of America, induced the Madrid Government to send orders not to allow any foreign Cruiser to enter a Colonial port; and

3d. That the right of a British subject to enlist in a foreign service cannot exist in the case of a sailor who has signed articles for a voyage yet incomplete.

In answer to the first ground we must say that what the Japanese or Chinese Governments choose to do is not nor can it be any criterion by which we are to judge of what the nations of Europe ought to do, or do in the case alluded to. We believe the Japanene confine their trade to the Dutch,—and that the Chinese would profess to confine their trade to Canton.—these nations are singular, therefore, in their laws which regulate their trade, and they have an equal right to be singular in their laws as to the rights of entry into their harbors. But European nations do not copy the one or the other, forewell appear why they were cited as an authority.

In answer to the 2d ground it appear to us that the Courier makes out our case. The extensive smuggling of bullion was just that sort of necessity to which we referred. It was a state necessity, and hence the right to prevent vessels from entering the harbor for such purpose. We admitted that a state necessity (but nothing short of that) would justify the course pursued, and the case instanced by the Courier is of that class.

With regard to the 3rd ground, we must disagree in opinion with our cotemporary. The Contract entered into by the sailor with his free—trading employer is no more nor less than a civil contract, under which the party breaking suffers the penalty declared by the law. The law, so far as regards the sailor, we believe to be, that he shall forfeit his wages, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month. But there the operation of the law over his person and property ceases, and he comes forth from prison a free agent, clear of his contract and all its penalties.

The article from the Calcutta Courier will be found under our Calcutta head.

Calcutta.

GOA EXPEDITION.

The *Bombay Gazette* complains that the Portuguese Frigate now in the harbour, is treated very inhospitably, not being allowed to anchor near the shipping, or to have free communication with the shore. Various motives for this have been conjectured, of which the most probable is a desire to prevent sailors deserting or being enticed away from the British merchantmen in port. If there be any thing in an assertion of the *Bomboy Courier*, that volunteers for the Goa expedition were obtained in this manner, and that the men were concealed when reclaimed, the Marine department of the Sister Presidency has ample justification for its measures of precaution, even if the Portuguese Frigate were altogether interdicted from coming to anchor in the port. Our brother editor, takes rather a wide view of the rights of nations, when he maintains the *right* of a Ship of War to enter the waters of every friendly power, whatever the object, so that it do not affect the security of the State. No such universality of right has ever been acknowledged. Not only are the Japanese and Chinese Governments allowed to refuse it to the Ships of War of all countries, but in the mutual relations of European nations it was customary until of late years not to permit foreign vessels of War to anchor in any colonial port; and even now the privilege is granted only by courtesy. The Spanish Government was very jealous on that point. The close alliance between England and Spain during the Peninsular war naturally caused some relaxation of the old restrictions, and the revolutionary wars which ensued in America made the Colonial Governors sometimes deviate from the standing orders on the subject, since there were occasions in which the European colonists looked to our navy for the protection both of their persons and their property. But the extensive smuggling of bullion, which our naval Commanders cried on upon the coasts of America, indueed the Madrid Government in 1818 to send out very peremptory orders not to allow any foreign Cruizer to enter a colonial port on any pretence whatever, except that of absolute necessity; and even want of water, the usual pretence, was no longer admitted as an excuse it had been discovered that our ships after a short cruize were in the habibt of *starting* their water casks when they approached a port where they expected to obtain a little freight. This practice was kept up notwithstanding, for it still gave pretence for lingering in the offing, and much trouble it caused to the Spanish authorities, who were obliged to send out large boats laden with water at the expense of the State. Sir Home Popham, then in command of the American Station, complained of this treatment as an innovation, but he could not prevail upon his own Government to view it as a national grievance.

If then Spain had an unquestioned right (we say *unquestioned* because it has never been disputed) to warn off a King's ship of a power in amity, without assigning any motive, and merely to protect her fiscal system, not from violence, but from the passive intrusion of a receiver of smuggled goods: surely there can be no doubt of our right to restrict the communications of a vessel employed in the peculiar way in which the Portuguese Frigate at Bombay is reported to be. The service she is engaged in may be one which accords with our policy, but we cannot allow her to execute it in our ports by ways injurious to our trade. Our brother of the *Gazette* would leave Ship owners and Ship Captains their legal remedies against desertiug sailors; " but prevention is better than cure," and besides, it would seem that difficulties are thrown in the way of search, and it is any rate most desirable to avoid collision between the magistracy and the officers of a foreign ship of War—they ought never to come in contact. As to the right of a British subject to enlist in foreign service, we do not dispute it; but this right cannot exist in the case of a sailor who has signed articles for a voyage yet incomplete.—*Cal. Cour., June 29th.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY TO THE AUDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS ON THE PROPOSED PRESS LAW.

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta, in Town Hall, Assembled.

GENTLEMEN,—On the part of my Colleagues in the Government, as well as on my own, I sincerely thank you for this testimony of your approbation of our proceedings, and for the obliging manner in which it is expressed, but highly as I prize your esteem, I will not underrate the character of this Address by regarding it as designed principally to convey a compliment. You have adopted this mode of giving authentic expression to public opinion, on a great question, in which the happiness of all India, it may be said of all the world, is concerned.

I rejoice to meet you on this ground, and to join my humble voice to yours, in favor of that measure, which will, I trust, in due course, be consummated.

I need not to you defend a proposed Law which you cordially approve; but there may be some who are not satisfied, that it is either necessary or safe. I will therefore avail myself of this opportunity to state as briefly as possible the reason by which it appears to me to be justified and recommended.

To all who doubt the expediency of the Liberty of the Press, I would say, that they have to shew that it must necessarily cause imminent peril to the public safety, such as would not exist without it, and cannot be averted by Salutary Laws; for otherwise there can be no doubt, that freedom of public discussion, which is nothing more than the freedom of speaking aloud, is a right belonging to the people, which no government as a right to withhold.

It also rests with them to shew, that the communication of knowledge is a curse and not a benefit, and that the essence of good government is to cover the land with darkness; for otherwise it must be admitted to be one of the most imperative duties of a Government to confer the incalculable blessings of knowledge on the people, and by what means can this be done more effectually than by the unrestrained liberty of publication, and by the stimulus which it gives to the powers of the mind?

If their argument be, that the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rule in India, I close with them on that point, and maintain, that whatever may be the consequence, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be preserved as a part of the British Empire by keeping its inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our domination would be a curse to the country, and ought to cease.

But I see more ground for just apprehension in ignorance itself. I look to the increase of knowledge with a hope that it may strengthen our Empire; that it may remove prejudices, soften asperities, and substitute a rational conviction of the benefits of our Government; that it may unite the people and their rulers in sympathy; and that the differences which separate them may be gradually lessened, and ultimately annihilated. Whatever, however, be the will of Almighty Providence respecting the future Government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charge be confided to our hands, to execute the trust, to the best of our ability, for the good of the people. The promotion of knowledge, of which the liberty of the Press is one of the most efficient instruments, is manifestly an essential part of that duty. It cannot be, that we are permitted by divine authority to be here, merely to collect the revenues of the country, pay the establishments necessary to keep possession, and get into debt to supply the deficiency. We are doubtless here for higher purposes, one of which is to pour the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences of Europe over the land, and thereby improve the condition of the people. Nothing surely is more likely to conduce to these ends, than the liberty of the Press.

Those who object to it are further bound to shew that it is not salutary for the Government and its functionaries to have the check of a Free Press on their conduct, and that the exercise of arbitrary power over a restricted Press is preferable to the control of the Laws over a free one, assumptions which cannot be maintained.

The time was, when the Freedom of the Press was considered as intolerable for any class in India. That has passed away, and many now admit, that there is not much harm, and that there may be some good in granting it to Europeans, but still entertain apprehensions as to its injurious effects, if enjoyed by natives. I do not participate in those apprehensions, but of this I am sure, that to legislate in distrust of our native fellow subjects, or to legislate differently for them and for Europeans, in matters of right and liberty, would be extremely unwise and unjustifiable policy. The Press will always be under the safeguard of Laws, and Laws can be made where Laws are wanting. The existance of a local legislature, which can at any time provide for the safety of the State, should it be endangered, has removed the only formidable bar which before opposed the complete liberty of the Press.

In addition to the motives, which must have existed on general principles for giving the fullest freedom, there were circumstances in the state of the Press in India, which rendered the measure now proposed almost unavoidable. The press had been practically free for many years including the whole period of the administration of the late Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, and although Laws of restriction existed in Bengal, which gave awful power to the Government, they had ceased to operate for any practical purpose. They were extremely odious. They gave to the Government arbitrary power, which British subjects in any part of the world detest. No Government could now have carried them into effect, without setting universal opinion at defiance. After the liberty given by Lord William Bentinck's forbearance, no Government could have ventured to enforce those Laws, unless it had been gifted with a most hardy insensibility to ridicule and obloquy. Even supposing them to be good, they were utterly useless, as they brought unnecessary odium on the Government, it would have been absurd longer to retain them.

In speaking off those Laws, I cannot refrain from adverting to the individual, who being at the head of the Government when they were passed, bears all the blame of being their author. He was one of the best and purest, and most benevolent of men, that ever lived. In proposing those Laws, he must have been actuated, as he always was, by the most upright and conscientions motives. Had he been now alive, and at the head of this Government, he would probably have been among the foremost to propose the abolition of those Laws, which he formerly thought necessary, but would now have seen to be useless and odious. To what a degree popular feeling prevails against them cannot be more strikingly shewn than by the detraction which they have brought on the memory of one, who was eminently deserving of all praise, distinguished by great talents and the most important public services; the soul of honor and virtue, admired, beloved, revered by all who knew him; but condemned by the public, who knew him not, solely on account of these Laws which they abhor.

In the Bengal and Agra presidencies, the question was, whether these Laws should be retained or abolished; Laws, be it observed, too unpopular to be executed, which in practice had in every respect become obsolete. In the provinces subordinate to Bombay, there was the same question, but that was not the question in other parts of India. The question there was, shall such laws be introduced where they have not been known? Shall odious restrictions be imposed where there is already perfect freedom? Shall despotic power be substituted in the place of Law, or of liberty unrestrained even by Law? At Madras there was no local Law, and there were no means of making any person responsible for what was published. At the presidency of Bombay there was a Law, already existing, as free as that now proposed for all India. At Madras and Bombay, to have made any Law, short of perfect freedom, would have been to impose restrictions which did not before exist. Such a course would surely have been wrong, and was certainly unnecessary. A Law was urgently required at Madras, where liberty existed without responsibility. We could not legislate partially on such a subject; and the result of our deliberations was, that what is now proposed was the safest and the best Law that could be devised. It gives perfect liberty, and all its subordinate provisions aim only at proper responsibility. Things could not remain as they were, and any Law of restriction would have been sad retrogression in legislation and totally opposed to the spirit of the age.

You have alluded most justly to the difficulties that beset the framing of a Law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the Press. On this point I fear Legislation is set at defiance. We cannot apparently enjoy the liberty of the Press without being exposed to its licentiousness. We must submit to the attendant evil for the sake of the predominant good. Although the boundary between liberty and licentiousness is perceptible enough in practice, it can hardly be defined by Law, without the danger of encroaching on useful liberty. The Laws of England have utterly failed to prevent the licentiousness of the Press, and yet perhaps could hardly be made more efficient without endangering its freedom. Much therefore necessarily depends on the good sense and good taste of those who wield the power which the Press confers. The worst enemies of the Press are such of its conductors as destroy its influence by prostituting its use for the gratification of base passions. When public measures are fully and freely discussed, and censured or approved, as may be, in a spirit of candor and justice, the influence of the Press must be great and beneficial. But when men find themselves the objects of gross personal scurrility, without any reference to public measures, or real character and conduct, they may at first feel pain, because, sensitive men, with benevolent dispositions towards all their fellow creatures, grieve to perceive that they have rancorous foes, busily employed against them, but lurking in concealment, the cause of whose enmity they know not, and whose wrath they have no power to appease but they cannot respect the instrument of unjust virulence, they must know that such attacks proceed from personal hatred, or wanton maliguity, and they must learn to despise calumny which cannot be guarded against by any goodness of measures or any correctness of conduct. The proper influence of the Press is thus destroyed; and ultimately just censure, which would otherwise be respected and dreaded, is disregarded and discredited, and being confounded with the mass of indiscriminate abuse, loses its due effect.

I entirely concur with you in the desire which you entertain, that if at any time actual danger to the state should render necessary, temporary or local restraints on the liberty of the Press, the precautions applied by the Legislature may be only commensurate to the real exigency, and that no restrictions may be made permanent beyond those which are necessary to ensure responsibility; and I trust that all legislation with a view to protect the community against licentiousness, will be in the true spirit of liberty.

I am sensible of your kindness in the wish which you have expressed, that I may remain in my present office long enough to take a part in passing the proposed measure into a Law. For two reasons I entertain the same wish. I am naturally desirous of having a share in the completion of a Law, which will I trust conduce to the welfare of India and mankind. I am also anxious to relieve the Governor-General elect from the responsibility of a measure regarding which long experience in India enables me to proceed without hesitation. On the other hand there is a consideration, which will more than reconcile me to the transfer of this duty to the hands of the distinguished nobleman appointed to this Office. Fully believing that all the prepossessions of a British Statesman, and especially of one, who has witnessed the inferiority of countries where the Press is enslaved, compared with his own;

were it is freee, must be in favor of the Liberty of the Press? I shall rejoice at his having an opportunity of commencing his administration with an Act, which will at once establish a good understanding and a cordial feeling between the Head of the Government and the community over which he is to preside.

June 20, 1835. C. T. METCALFE.

Sydney.

MAJOR MITCHELL'S EXPLORING PARTY

(From the Monitor of yesterday.)

BATHURST.—Major Mitchell's exploring party, splendidly equipped, halted at this station last week for the purpose of completing their supplies, and after resting three days proceeded on their journey to a central spot in the Boree country, from whence they will pursue a south westerly course to the Darling, Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers. This and a return to the depôt will form the first division of the work, when it is understood that the whole body will move off in a north-westerly direction, with the view of transversely intersecting the country, and establishing the fact of the existence or non-existence of the great waters which are supposed to have their source amongst the interior mountains. The party are prepared for a year's absence, and for all the vicissitudes of weather and climate incidental to that protracted period. The men started in high spirits: most of them have been tried servants in the field service of the Survey Department, and accompanied the Surveyor General on his last tour. A capacious cedar boat and a whale boat of a smaller size form part of the equipment, and are conveyed on a carriage nearly forty feet long, made for the purpose.

HOTEL—INTERCOURSE WITH INDIA.

We have heard that it is in contemplation by some wealthy individuals connected with the East Indies to build an hotel at some eligible spot in the neighbourhood of Sydney for the accommodation of invalids from that country. That the climate is particularly favorable for such a purpose is already been abundantly proved; and we are only surprised that this design has not been carried into execution long since. That a more reciprocal intercourse with the British possessions in India would be highly beneficial to the colony there can be little doubt. Indeed, one of the advantages which we anticipate will accrue from the institution of public schools in New South Wales, is the promotion of this intercourse, by obviating the necessity which parents in India have been so long labouring under, of sending their children to England for education. When it becomes more generally known that such schools as we possess are in existence here, we are convinced that numbers of wealthy Indians will take up their abode amongst us, not more from necessity than inclination; and thus the Colony would acquire the benefit of an increased capital and the exertions of a class of Settlers possessing intelligence and enterprise. It has come to our knowledge, that many former visitants from India expressed regret that this Colony did not, at that time, afford the means of imparting a liberal education to youth; and that they were, in consequence, obliged to forego their own strong inclination to remain here, and proceed to their native country, for a residence in which a long sojourn in the enervating climates of India had rendered them wholly unfit.—*Gazette, April 4.*

EUROPE.

THE REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.

The Marquis of Chandos stood fast to his pledge, and proposed the total repeal of the Malt-tax, on Tuesday night. But the majority of the Tory landholders, who had made their way into the House of Commons by dint of promising to abolish the Malt-duty, broke their solemn engagements to their constituents, and voted with the Minister. Lord Chandos was defeated, by 350 to 192; and thus the five millions derived from the tax are secured to the revenue for another twelvemonth at least.

It cannot be questioned that the repeal of the duty on an article of almost universal consumption, to the amount of five millions annually, would afford a considerable relief. It is no answer to this to tell us that the amount is made up of small sums. In one way or another, the tax on malt is the means of extracting from the pockets of the people a sum equal to one ninth of the whole revenue of the country. It may be very true that the farmers and labourers would not derive that direct benefit from the abolition of the Malt-tax which they have been taught to expect by ignorant or designing politicians and candidates for their votes at elections: but the landowners would profit by the abolition of the duty, and to certain extent other interests would be benefited likewise. The removal of the Malt-tax might raise the price of barley three or four shillings a quarter above the present price; though that, according to Mr. Alexander Baring, is the whole extent to which it can reach under the existing Corn-laws, being checked at that point by the importation of foreign barley. The enhanced rent of barley-land would correspond with this increase of price.

In point of fact, then, the farmers, and the labouring classes generally, have not lost much by the defeat of Lord Chandos's motion. It is pretended, indeed, that a reduction in the price of malt liquor is but a secondary consideration, and that the main object of the repealers is to bring back the old practice of home-brewing, and with it the sociable habits of the English yeomanry of former days, when the master and his workmen lived in the same house and dined at the same table. But these dreams of Arcadian felicity, though to sentimentalists, and even to sturdy Englishmen like Cobbett, to whom they recal the days of their youth, must not influence the opinions or the votes of legislators in 1835. A change has come over the feelings and habits of farmers, as well as of those who dwell in cities. An agriculturist no longer stands aloof from the manufacturer and the mechanic. His notions have assimilated to theirs; and it will require some influence more potent than any which can be derived from home-brewing to render the tenant of some hundred acres the companion as well as the master of his workmen. The idea is indeed absurd. What obstacle is there to prevent a farmer from boarding his labourers in his own house, which brewing at home could possibly remove?

The landowners are well aware that the almost immediate consequence of repealing the Malt-tax would be an advance in the rent of barley-land; and if this were probably the sole result of the measure, it is certain that a majority of their body would have voted for it on Tuesday. But they were made to understand that other taxes would be imposed to supply the deficiency in the revenue, and that these taxes would fall on land. Therefore it was that all their fine feelings about the sufferings of the poor labourer, all the eloquence about the bad and worse company he meets with at beer-houses, and all their solemn promises to their duped constituents, were blown to the winds. Sir Robert Peel well knew with whom he had to deal. His speech was an effective one, for he appealed to the selfish interests and baser passions of one, of his supporters. He held a Property-tax *in terrorem* over them, and bade them defy the anger of their constituents, if they wished to escape the infliction. Sir Robert's speech has been extravagantly praised; but, though clever and well-delivered—clear in the style, plausible, and impudent—it was not for all that, a remarkable or a superior performance. The subject-matter has long been exhausted: Sir Robert had not a single new argument; scarcely a new fact, to put forth. Having the advantage of being the first who spoke on his side of the question, he of course left little to do for those who followed him. This is the reason why his speech was more complete than those of Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Poulett Thompson, and Sir James Graham, who had merely separate points to touch upon. Sir James Graham used one argument which, we doubt not, told in the division quite as much as all the laborious calculations and statements of Sir Robert Peel—an argument which resembled the Minister's menace of a Property-tax; he told the landowners that they ought to keep fast hold of the Malt-tax, in order that they might have one peculiar burden as a set off against the Corn-laws! The Tithe system is about to be modified, the County-rates are about to be abolished—if you take off the Malt-tax, said Sir James, where is your *locus standi* for the defence of the Corn-laws? Where, indeed! When the repeal of the Corn-laws is next proposed, we hope its advocates will not forget this Malt-tax debate.

The pledge-breakers received some heavy blows during the discussion. Lord Chandos—who has conducted himself very creditably in this affair—rebuked them gravely for their apostacy. Mr. Charles Wood and Mr. Spring Rice were not sparing of their taunts and mementos of the means employed by the Tories to gain advantage over their Liberal opponents at the last elections. Poor Sir Edward Knatchbull cut a miserable figure in his attempt to prove himself not inconsistent in voting for and against the repeal. Mr. Alexander Baring was, as usual, so much occupied in defending his slippery courses, that he could scarcely find time to speak to the question in hand. The House evidently despises this noted deserter from the Liberal ranks, and seizes the opportunity of his rising to commence a general conversation. Cobbett broke down: his voice was so weak that he could not be heard across the table. This he attributes, in the *Register* published this morning, to hoarseness; but it appeared to us to be a permanent, not a temporary malady, and symptomatic of that physical decay which all must expect at three score and ten. Sir James Graham will take care how he again goes out of his way to sneer at Mr. Hume and ridicule Mr. Robert Gordon. The off-hand replies of these gentlemen were far more telling than Sir James's prepared volley of impertinent personalities. We never saw a defeated aggressor in Parliamentary warfare look so forlorn and foolish as did Sir James Graham when Mr. Hume was throwing in his teeth his celebrated currency project—his scheme for paying debts at the rate of ten shillings in the pound. And yet this is the statesman who presumed to declare that an Administration composed of such men as Grote, Warburton, and Hume, would be dangerous to public credit! An Administration made up of such men as James Graham would find little favour on Change, we apprehend, whatever they might "think of it at Cockermouth."

Ministers were saved from defeat by the assistance of the Opposition, who refused to follow the example set them by their opponents of changing their votes with their places. They knew, notwithstanding the hypocritical pretence of some of the Ministerial Members, who on Tuesday opposed the repeal of the tax which they advocated last session, that the circumstances were essentially the same as when Sir William Ingilby brought forward his motion. They might have absented themselves from the division, but acted a more manly part. After this, is it not ludicrous to hear the Tories prate about the *Ministerial* victory of Tuesday night?

The Malt-tax was the great question of the week; but several other measures of importance were also discussed. Among them is the bill for reforming Ecclesiastical Courts, which was prepared by the late Ministers, and would have been brought forward by them early this session had they retained their places. To Dr. Lushington is due the principal merit of this measure; but Peel, with brazen-faced assurance, endeavoured, to claim credit for it. In this attempt, however, he failed; for Mr. Hume told him the plain truth—that he only hatched an egg laid by the late Ministers, into whose nest he had creeped; and Mr. O'Connell expressed the same thing by another simile—that of a braggart strutting in other men's shoes.

The appointment of Lord Londonderry to the Russian Embassy was the subject of an animated debate last night, Sir Robert Peel declared that the appointment would not be cancelled; although he could not deny, when pressed by Sir John Hobhouse, that the majority of the House disapproved of it. Here we have another assurance of the policy on which Ministers mean to carry on the Government. Last night there could be no question of a very considerable majority against them; for Lord Stanley united with the Liberals in expressing strong disapprobation of the conduct of Ministers in this affair. Sir Robert Peel shuffled like a man conscious of being in an inextricable scrape. It was with the utmost difficulty, and not until he had been repeatedly questioned, that he could be brought to say "Yes" or "No" to the enquiry whether the apointment would be persisted in. It is plain, notwithstanding his assumption of supreme responsibility, that the Duke is still Peel's master. Every one knows by whom Lord Londonderry was appointed, every one believes that Sir Robert Peel would gladly reverse the appointment; but he dares not.

A Committee has been appointed, on the motion of Sir George Grey, to inquire into the means of preventing bribery and intimidation at elections. There is a reluctance to have recourse to the Ballot; but at the same time an evident consciousness on the part of many Members, some of whom formerly opposed it, that there is no other effectual mode of preventing bribery and intimidation.

Mr. Gisborne has brought in a bill to regulate the payment of expenses incurred in unseating Members who have been returned by means of bribery; and Mr. Hume has also introduced a bill to diminish the cost of elections, and to facilitate the exercise of the elective franchise. All this looks well. It is worthy of remark, that the Tories never move a step in this road. They know too well by what means their elections, are for the most part carried, to be eager in their efforts to put an end to corrupt practices. Let this test be applied to their professions in general.

The Irish Orangemen, who, as we learn from their organ the *Dublin Evening Mail*, are quite frantic with rage at the determination of Ministers to uphold Archbishop Whately's "Anti-Scriptural" system of Education, will not be altogether pleased at the language used by Sir Henry Hardinge in speaking of some of their recent exploits in murdering Catholics and burning down their houses. Sir Henry leaves it to Colonel Verner and Lord Mandeville to extenuate or deny the existence of such crimes: and declares that he will bring the offenders to justice. We hope that he will keep his word, and wish him and his colleagues joy of their Orange allies.

Our record of Parliamentary proceedings this week has one important blank. Mr. Hume's promised motion for limiting the Supplies was not brought forward last night. Ardent Reformers will feel deep disappointment at this. The constituencies did not expect that the Tory Ministers would have been suffered to retain their places so long. They elected a majority of Reformers in the belief that the very first step taken would be the ejectment of the Duke and his colleagues. And we think it is plain that the Liberals have committed a Mistake in not acting with more vigour at the outset of the campaign. An Opposition of this unprecedented magnitude cannot be kept together by management and manœuvres. It coheres by the power of public sympathy and attraction of great principles. It is only formidable while directing its energy on large objects, simple and definite which all can understand. It should have carried the Tory intrenchments by storm, at once. It should not have lingered inactive in the face of a wily enemy, inferior in numbers, but holding out lures to desertion. The first step was a prudent and vigorous one—the election of Speaker. But then the Amendment to the Address was tame and inconclusive. This we suspect, the most timid of the Whigs will now admit to have been a mistake. It afforded Sir Robert Peel an excuse for staying in office, instead of proving the means of turning him out. It enabled such trimmers as Sir Francis Burdett to trump up a kind of justification of their backsliding; and tended to depress instead of invigorate the spirits of the Reformers generally. The next thing to be done was to postpone the Committee of Supply. It is true that no prospective expenditure has yet been sanctioned; but it would have been a more direct and manly course to have said to the Ministers—"We have virtually declared by two votes since the meeting of Parliament, that you ought not to be where you are: remaining as you do in our despite, we cannot trust you with the public money for *any* purpose." This, we feel assured, would have been the most effectual course, for it would have removed the intruders immediately.

But since the first opportunity was suffered to escape, the second ought not to have been neglected. Mr. Hume *ought* to have been supported in his promised motion to limit the Supplies, by the whole body of the Opposition. There appears to have been a little mismanagement on the part of the leaders; and, what is of more consequence, a reluctance on that of many Reformers to take the only step which can speedily eject a *desperate* faction, misusing the Royal prerogative, Give the Tories money, and they will fight the country with its own resources, despite of votes of censure and want of confidence.

It is, however, gratifying to know, that the hopes of the Tory party, that a split had occurred in the Opposition ranks, are groundless. The Reformers are more firmly united than they were before the meeting at Lord Litchfield's on Thursday, when it was resolved not to press the motion for limiting the Supplies. Good humour and tact, and a desire to conciliate, as well as calm resolution, were manifested by those whom the Tories hoped would prove restive and unmanageable. If the *Globe* will consult any of the Members who attended the meeting, it will find that no one blames Mr. Hume for his conduct. The result of the whole will be a closer connexion of the different sections of the Opposition, a more cordial cooperation in future measures. The effect of this union will, it is believed, be seen in the vote on the Irish Church question; which will be followed up by a direct vote of want of confidence, if the Ministers still cling to office.

It ought to be added, that the opposition to Mr. Hume's proposed motion was not confined to the Whigs; many of the leading members of that party would have gladly voted for it; but several distinguished and undoubted reformers expressed a strong reluctance to take a step which might have had the effect of creating much temporary alarm among the timid and the ignorant. For our own parts, believing as we do that the public funds would be more safe under the immediate control of Parliament than in the hands of the Tory Ministers, and fearing that to this we must resort at last, we repeat that we wish a decisive stand had been taken, and the Ministers forced to retire.—*Spectator, March 14.*

Debates and Proceedings in Parliament.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK (Attorney-General) moved, on Thursday, for leave to bring in a bill to improve the administration of justice in Ecclesiastical causes.

His object in the first place was to consolidate some three hundred or four hundred courts, which were incompetent to render justice in the cases referred to their decision; and to concentrate their jurisdictions in ecclesiastical matters in one court, which should sit in London or in whatever other place his Majesty might be pleased to appoint. It was intended by this bill to give the new court additional power, in order that justice might be more effectually administered in those cases which usually fell under the cognizance of an ecclesiastical court; and to invest it with a superintendence over certain other matters, an indifference to which had long been a subject of complaint in that House, and in the country. He proposed to abolish the Court of Delegates as a court of appeal, and to transfer the authority of that court to the Privy Council. The effect of this alteration would be to bring into one system, and under one arrangement of rules, a variety of important jurisdictions now exercised in point of practice by some eight or ten different courts, and with power to be exercised by some three or four hundred courts.

He stated that his bill was founded on the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed in 1830, and which he believed had been drawn up principally by Dr. Lushington; and a more learned and valuable report he had never had the good fortune to meet with. A bill founded on that report was drawn up at the close of last session, and approved of by Sir John Campbell and Dr. Lushington, although its provisions interfered with the pecuniary interests of the latter. That bill embraced a variety of important particulars, to some of which he wished to draw the attention of the House.

It must be quite obvious to the House, that from the extent of those different tribunals for trial of ecclesiastical causes, amounting in number to nearly a thousand, under the presidency of Archbishops, Bishops, and several inferior dignitaries, there must arise considerable variance, possibly conflicting decisions in many cases, the effect of which must be to impede the course of justice. It was proposed then, as a remedy for this evil, to consolidate all the jurisdictions belonging to these several tribunals, and to prevent for the future any of those courts to which he had alluded from having any contentious jurisdiction whatever. It was intended also to limit the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court to matters of sufficient importance to occupy the attention of that tribunal; to leave some matters which now came under the cognizance of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the jurisdiction of the new court; to transfer other questions which came at present to be decided before those courts to the ordinary court of law; and to leave others again to the tribunal of manners and morals. The first and most important jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court related to testamentary cases. It was proposed that this jurisdiction should remain in the new court. It was material also that he should mention, with respect to those titles which were given by the Commissioners as civil and spiritual dues, it was intended that the Ecclesiastical Court should not interfere with them, and that it should not meddle with cases of neglect of duty on the part of the clergy, on the ground of any statement of any opinion not in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, or any relaxation in Church discipline. It was further proposed, that all cases of defamation, brawling, laying violent hands, and with respect to certain immoralities to which it was unnecessary more particularly to allude, should be taken out of the hands of the Ecclesiastical Court. He was of opinion that actions for defamation, as well as for laying violent hands in churches, or churchyards, should be left to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law. He also thought, that the offences of adultery and incest, except when they were preferred for the purpose of procuring a nullity of marriage, should not be brought under the cognizance of the Ecclesiastical Court, but left to that tribunal of which he had before spoken, manners and morals.

He would give the Judges in the new court the power of directing questions of fact to be tried by a Jury. There would also be an appeal from the decisions of the Court to the Privy Council. The Court would be presided over by a Bishop or Archbishop, assisted by a Judge, who would have the same tenure of office as the other Judges.

Dr. LUSHINGTON, Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Dr. NICHOLL, and Mr. PRYME, expressed their approbation of the measure, which it appeared that the last Government had determined to bring forward at an early period of the present session. Dr. Lushington said, he regretted to find that one recommendation of the Commissioners, for the immediate abolition of ecclesiastical sinecures, to which the Archbishop of Canterbury had assented, was not embraced by the bill of the Attorney-General.

Sir ROBERT PEEL claimed credit for this bill.

The present measure was the first practical fulfilment of those pledges which was given in the Speech from the Throne, that his Majesty's Government were desirous of introducing into the administration of the laws well-considered reforms and of remedying any grievances of which there might be just complaint. He did hope that it was some kind of prognostication of the nature of those reforms which had convinced the Member for Middlesex that it was not necessary to hold over his Majesty's Government the menace of a limited Supply; and that honourable gentleman would see in the universal testimony which had been borne to the efficacy of this first reform, a guarantee of the intentions of his

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Majesty's Government with respect to other matters.

Mr. Hume said, that Sir Robert Peel's personal allusion to him rendered it necessary for him to speak a few words.

He was asked whether the introduction of this measure was one of the reasons which had induced him to alter his course in regard to his Supplies? His answer was, that in changing that intention, the measure under consideration never for a moment entered into his contemplation. It would seem that Sir Robert Peel assumed great merit for the introduction of this bill, and that he wished it to be considered as a guarantee of the intentions of his Majesty's present Government on the subject of reform. The fact was, however, that Sir Robert Peel had merely crept into the nest of the old Administration, and that he was now hatching one of their eggs. (*Loud and long continued laughter.*) Nothing was more certain than that if the late Ministers had remained in office, this would have been one of the first measures which they would have proposed for the adoption of Parliament. It was therefore a monstrous assumption on the part of the right honourable Baronet of a merit to which he had no claim whatever.

Sir Robert Peel rejoined—

The honorable gentleman had talked of hatchings eggs. Why, the honourable gentleman himself had laid an egg in that House, which it seemed that neither he himself nor any of his friends could hatch. (*Roars of laughter.*) What had become of the egg which the honourable gentleman had laid last week? Last night the honourable gentleman stated it to be a matter of doubt whether he or some friendly then would sit upon it; but to-night it appeared that, notwithstanding the incubation, all attempt to bring forth a chicken was to be abandoned. (*Great laughter.*)

Mr. O'Connell advised Sir Robert Peel not to count his chickens before they were hatched; for he would probably find Mr. Hume's chicken to be a good fighting-cock yet. (*Shouts of laughter.*)

Leave was granted to bring in the bill. Sir Frederick Pollock, also had leave to bring in another bill to establish a Court, to be presided over by a Bishop, for the maintenance of Clerical Discipline.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Brougham, after referring to the two bills about to be introduced to the House of Commons, one for the consolidation of Ecclesiastical Courts, the other for the better maintenance of the discipline of the Clergy of the Church of England, and eulogizing the Reports of the Ecclesiastical and Real Property Commissioners, introduced his own bill, founded on the former Report. But, after a suggestion from Lord Lyndhurst, that it might be better to postpone the consideration of it till the bills came from the Commons, he consented to let his bill stand over.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S APPOINTMENT.

Last night, the motion having been made that the Speaker do leave the chair, previously to the House going into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Sheil moved that an address be presented to the King, praying for a copy of any appointment of an Ambassador to St. Petersburg that may have been made during the last five months. He proceeded to enlarge on the great importance of having an Ambassador of superior qualifications at the Court of Russia at the present crisis in the affairs of the East.

It was clear that he ought to be wise, sagacious, firm, and, discreet that he ought to be firmly and inflexibly attached to those principles to which the great mass of the people of this country were devoted; that he should be qualified to protect the commerce and interests of the country; that he should represent, in his own calm dignity, the honour of his country; and, perhaps, let him add, in favour of an ejected and unfortunate Poland, to raise the voice of herling remonstrance. Whether such a person had been appointed or not, it was for his Majesty's Ministers to state. (*Repeated cheering.*)

Mr. Sheil then alluded to the rumoured appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry; and quoted the opinions of the *Times* and *Courier* in regard to it. It was condemned by the whole country. He also called the attention of the House to the celebrated "two bad" memorandum of Lord Liverpool, and to the speeches of Lord Londonderry and Lord Dudley in the House of Peers in the debate which the former provoked on the subject of the denial of his pension. He concluded by saying, that although Lord Londonderry's services as an orator at Hillsborough might be very valuable, he was not qualified to represent the King of England at the Court of Russia.

Mr. Cutlar Fergusson seconded Mr. Sheil's motion; and dwelt with much force and feeling on the barbarities inflicted by Russia on the Poles,—*rebels* as they had been termed by Lord Londonderry, who had openly expressed his regret in the House of Peers that England had gone as far as she had in their favour. His words were—"He considered the conduct of England wholly unjustifiable, not only in regard to her interference with Belgium, but also *in respect to the Emperor's rebellious subjects.*" Mr. Fergusson believed that Lord Londonderry was the first person in this country who had ventured openly to call the people of Poland "rebellious subjects." He would ask the House, whether a person who had expressed himself in this way, and whose avowed opinions were so notoriously hostile to every thing like free institutions, was fit to be sent as Ambassador to Russia? He would tell Sir Robert Peel distinctly, that the appointment would be considered his own act; for he was Prime Minister, and responsible for it.

Lord Mahon, in a very low tone of voice, defended the appointment. He charged Mr. Sheil with eagerness to plunge into personal invective. (*Cries of "No, no!"* The object of the motion was simply an attack on Lord Londonderry; but all that Mr. Sheil could bring to support the charge, was the old anecdote about Lord Liverpool—a stale joke. The expression of Lord Liverpool, quoted by Mr. Sheil, was only made public through a breach of official confidence, for which the person who made it, if discovered, would be expelled from society with ignominy. He contended that there was nothing objectionable in the appointment of Lord Londonderry, and that few persons had such talents for the office.

Mr. Hume deprecated the idea of paying 15,000l. a year in salary and perquisites for the services of such a man as Lord Londonderry—a man ever foremost in the ranks of despotism. He trusted that, at a future period, the House would guard against the appointment, by withholding the necessary money.

Lord Stanley complained that the tone of the debate had been lowered by Mr. Hume's money calculations. The objections to the appointment rested on much higher ground. It had been painful to the Grey Administration to withhold active aid from the Poles; but they at least deemed it imperative in every way to mitigate the evils they suffered. It was impossible not to feel that Lord Londonderry was the very last person who ought to be sent to Russia to represent the feelings of this country in regard to Poland. Lord Liverpool's memorandum was the last record of Lord Londonderry's official conduct, and it was not one that would excite public recollection. He also reminded Sir Robert Peel, that he was responsible for an appointment hostile to the inclination, and interests of the country.

Mr. Otway Cave reprobated the appointment. Mr. Cressett Pelham defended it, amidst the loud laughter of the House. He said, that though Lord Londonderry had been called a despot, yet for many years he exerted himself against the great despot—that unfortunate individual Buonaparte.

Mr. Ord spoke strongly against the appointment. Mr. Hume had said, "withhold the money"—he said, "withhold the man."

Mr. Gisborne said that this was a most natural appointment for Ministers to make.

"It is an inconteslible avowal of the principles of the Administration; it is in complete accordance with the principles on which the right honorable gentlemen on the opposite benches took office. They were the steady opponents of the Reform Bill, and opposed it in every stage; they did every thing in their power to prevent its success; they say, 'We gave our last votes as we gave our first votes, in opposition to it, and therefore are we better able than any others to carry out its principles, and to work out its results.' In complete analogy, then, to the reasoning on which the right honorable Baronet and his colleagues took office, the noble Marquis is considered the best person that can be appointed to see that the execution of the treaty between this country and Russia, which guaranteed the independence of Poland, is carried into effect. He is deemed the most proper man to send to the Court of Russia to endeavour to procure the fulfilment of the ratification of the Treaty of Vienna. He is, in consequence of his declarations elsewhere, the best adapted to interfere to mitigate the cruelty now exercised on the unfortunate Poles by Russia. Analogy is therefore complete between the present appointment and the accession of the present Ministry to office." (*Continued Cheering.*)

If the appointment should actually take place, it would become the duty of the house to adopt some strong measures.

Sir Robert Peel avowed his willingness to assume the full responsibility of the office he held. He had no doubt that the appointment of Lord Londonderry would be unsatisfactory to the Opposition, as all his other appointments had been. They objected to his retaining the Irish Attorney-General, though he was their own officer; and to Sir Edward Knatchbull, though Earl Grey had offered him a higher place in his Government than Sir Edward held in the present. After dwelling upon these points of recrimination for some considerable time, Sir Robert said, he *now* came to the appointment in question. (*Loud cheers from the Opposition.*)

Surely the impatience of honourable gentleman was not so great that they could not wait five minutes and allow him to make a few preparatory observations previous to going to the general question. Were they so impatient, that they could not allow him to make his groundwork for the vindication of the course which he had thought it his duty to pursue? He repeated, he could not doubt that the appointment of Lord Londonderry was unsatisfactory to those to whom he was politically opposed; but he should be glad to know, from the debate, what allegation could be brought against Lord Londonderry. (*Loud cheers and laughter.*) What substantive allegations had been brought against that noble Lord? The only one that he had heard was that urged by Mr. Fergusson—namely, that Lord Londonderry had expressed a strong opinion against the late Government for having pushed its interference in behalf of the Poles to an unjustifiable extent, and that he had used the expression that the Poles were rebellious subjects.

THE SPECTATOR,—MARCH 14.

The Paris journals are filled with apocryphal lists of new Cabinets, and speculations on the singular state of affairs in France. LOUIS PHILIP is still without a Ministry; and public dissatisfaction is becoming every day more manifest. It seems to be well understood that the real obstacle to the construction of a Cabinet, is the determination of the King to treat his Ministers merely as his hired agents, to do his bidding and defend his measures in the Chambers. Of course men of spirit will not submit to this; and the French people begin to think such a system of government little better than a despotism. If the King were sufficiently independent of his people and the Chambers to render it safe for him to play his autocratical game, he would have no more difficulty in finding Ministers than the CZAR or the German Sovereigns. But it is plain that he is checked in his schemes of government; that he is attempting to rule despotically without the resources necessary to insure success to his plan. LOUIS PHILIP is clever and industrious; but he has come upon the stage more than half a century too late to pursue such a course as he apparently has marked out for himself.

The British fleet in the Levant has again put to sea, in consequence of Lord PONSONBY's orders, received on the 3d of February by Admiral ROWLEY, at Malta. The squadron consists of six ships of the line, three frigates, and four smaller vessels. No certain reason is given for the movement of this formidable armament; but there was a report at Malta that a conspiracy against the Sultan had been discovered at Constantinople. It was not supposed in Malta that any movements of the Russians had caused the sudden activity of our fleet; and we observe that the Duke of WELLINGTON stated in the House of Peers that there is no ground for uneasiness in that quarter.

An advertisement appeared in a morning paper of Monday, wherein Sir Robert Peel, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, acknowledges the receipt of 700l. from some unknown person who requested it to be applied to the public service, and who signs himself "Quis." A short time ago, in a similar advertisement the Secretary to the East India Company acknowledged the receipt of a handsome green velvet bag containing 700l. in gold.

An appeal in the cause of Small *versus* Attwood is set down in the House of Lords, and comes on for hearing in a few days. In consequence of the elevation of Sir Edward Sugden (who was engaged on the part of the defendant from the commencement), Mr. Sergeant Wilde is retained in his stead, and received his briefs on Saturday, with a fee of 400 guineas. Mr. Knight who is for the plaintiff, also received his briefs on the same day, with a fee of 2 000l. Several other eminent counsel are engaged on both sides.

Mr. George Tuttle, an East India merchant of considerable wealth, poisoned himself, at Anderton's Hotel, yesterday week. His mental faculties had been affected by the recent death of his wife.

The Paris newspapers of Thursday, received this morning, contain a list of the new Cabinet, as it is confidently believed to be settled for the present. The Duke DE BROGLIE is President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Marshal MAISON, now Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to the War department; and the other Ministers, THIERS, GUIZOT, HUMANN, PERSIL, DE REGNY and DUCHATEL, are not moved. Even this arrangement is considered merely provisional, as it is considered very uncertain whether Marshal MAISON will accept the appointment offered him: and it is probable, according to the *Times* correspondent, that HUMANN and PERSIL will yet make way for CALMON and DUMONT.

There is no other Foreign intelligence that requires notice.

The Army Estimates have been laid on the table of the House of Commons. The amount to be provided for the Effective service to the 1st of March 1836, is 3,293,072l., being 64,000l. less than last year. In the amount to be provided for the Non-effective service, there is a reduction of 96,000l.

Average Liability and Assets of the Bank of England from the 16th December 1834, to the 10th March 1835.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation...	£18,311,000	Securities,..	£26,657,000
Deposits.....	12,251,000	Bullion.....	6,536,000
	£30,592,000		£33,193,000

MONEY MARKET.

STOCK EXCHANGE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The market for English Stock has been firm since our last; and up to yesterday afternoon the business transacted in Consols had not been extensive. Just previous to the close of business, the determination of the Opposition not to oppose the granting the Supplies, became known in the City, and an improvement in price was the consequence. Consols have risen further during the day, and closed this afternoon at 92⅜ ⅝ for the Account. Money continues abundant. The principal business of the week has, however, been confined to Spanish Bonds and Scrip; both of which have been in demand at considerably improved prices. The rise in the Cortes Bonds has been much greater than that which has occurred in the Scrip of the new loan; the former having risen more than 2 per cent. since Saturday last while, the improvement in the latter has not exceeded ½ per cent. This inequality has chiefly been produced by the demand which has arisen for the Deferred and Passive portions of Cortes Bonds, and by the purchases of the Bonds themselves, which have been effected on Dutch and French Account. The price of the Passive and Deferred Stocks has consequenetly risen greatly here; the Passive having been to-day at 18 per cent. and closing at 17½, and the Deferred 26½. The price of the Cortes Bonds has been as high as 62½, but closes lower, viz, 62½. The highest quotation of the Scrip has been 7⅜ and the closing price is 7⅜ ¼ The Dutch, Russian, Belgian, and other European Continental Stocks, continue in demand at higher prices. Columbia Bonds have also been sought after to-day, and have been as high as 80; but closed lower. We do not believe that this impulse is traceable to the receipt of any intelligence from South America; but are inclined to refer it to some proceedings which are we believe, now going on in Madrid, connected with the recognition of the Transatlantic Republics by Spain.

Several new adventures in Mining and Railroads have been introduced, or are about to make their appearance in the market. The rage for joint stock speculation, which rendered the year 1825 so fatal an æra, shows a tendency to revive—though kept in check by the state of our home politics. The grand difference between the proceedings of that year and the present seems to be, that most of our schemes are of a domestic nature, and that the spirit of speculation, although quite as active, has not yet acquired the recklessness by which it was characterized at that period.

THE EXAMINER,—MARCH 8.

MINISTERIAL LONGEVITY.—The *Gazette de France* has published a list of the Ministerial nominations which have taken place in that country during the last fifty-five months; from which it appears that within that period no fewer than fifty one changes have occurred on the political stage. According to the *Gazette*, the following individuals may be designated as still-born Ministers;—Admiral Russin, M. Bresson, and M. Sauzet, who wisely refused office; the DUKE of BASSANO, General Bernard, M. Teste, M. Cn. Dupin, and M. Passy, who held office for eight days, viz. from the 8th to the 16th November 1834; Marshal Jourdan, M. Bignon, and M. Tupinier, who held office for ten days, viz. from the 1st to the 11th August, 1830; and General Maison, who was Minister for fifteen days in 1830. The following may be classed as *monthly* Ministers:—M. Molé 2 months 22 days; Marshal Mortier, 3 months, 12 days; Admiral Duperré, 3 months 12 days; M. Laffitte, 4 months 11 days; M. Dupont de l'Eure, 5 months 6 days; M. Girod de l'Ain, 5 months 14 days; Marshal Gerard, twice, 5 months 14 days; Admiral Jacob, 6 months, 36 days; M. Merilou, twice, 7 month 18 days; M. Duchatel, twice, 10 months 18 days; M. Persil, 18 months 25 days. The following are *annuals*:—M. Casimir Perier, 1 year 45 days; M. d'Argout, twice, 1 year 138 days; M. de Broglie, twice, 1 year 254 days; M. Louis, twice, 1 year 300 days; M. de Montalivet, thrice, 1 year 309 days; M. Thiers, twice, 2 years 30 days; General Sebastiani, twice, 2 years 61 days; M. Guizot, four times, 2 years 120 days; M. Humann, twice, 2 years 131 days; Admiral de Rigny, thrice, 3 years 22 days; M. Barthe, 3 years 22 days; Marshal Soult, 3 years 285 days. Thus we have five classes of Ministerial longevity, as follow:—For some days, 12 Ministers; for some months, 11; for one year, 5; for two years, 4; for three years, 3. Number of Ministers, 35; Ministers recalled, 16. Total number of nominations, 51.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.—We find by letters from Stockholm of the 20th of February, that the King of Sweden is dangerously ill.

DR. CROLY.—The Lord Chancellor has conferred the valuable living of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, upon the Rev. George Croly, LL. D.

LORD BROUGHAM AND EDUCATION.—An interesting speech was delivered the other day, by Lord Brougham at a meeting of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution. He adverted in the course of it to the beneficial change that had recently taken place in all classes of society in connection with this subject. He went through these in detail, and instanced the case of "those country gentlemen whose knowledge is confined to their love of the chace and of the luxuries of the table, with whom their stableboys alone are on a par, and amongst whom the names of Bacon and Bentham—two so illustrious names as would shed their glories permanently over every age, and would now be recognized at every turnpike gate with honour—would produce no effect beyond perhaps the inquiry whether they were the names of horses." On the subject of the communication of political knowledge to the people, Lord Brougham said, "I am persuaded that it is now right and proper that the people generally should not only be helped to acquisition of scientific but political knowledge; and I would have strong hopes of the achievement of this great object, if I saw reading-rooms and libraries established throughout the kingdom, and the stamp duties taken off the medium through which political knowledge is communicated; for, not only the food we eat is taxed, but the food for the mind is loaded with at least 100 per cent, which is a tax equal in value to the article itself, and which no other article save this, even now so much in demand, could possibly, or without utter destruction, bear. If I had remained in office I hoped to have effected this: and, were it once done, the means of political instruction could be diffused in every cottage in the empire, where the greatest need of it existed, and where the end of rendering instruction is more difficult in proportion as the inhabitants of towns are gregarious." In conclusion his lordship adverted to the charges of conceit and a love of display, which had been of late urged against him for attending public meetings. "It was understood to be the business of a public man to meet the people sometimes, but I have been told that I have done so for self-glorification; but I will say that, if I have done some public service with my name, I have accomplished much more privately, and in a manner that no one knows, in periods stolen from my professional avocations. Not the thousandth part of what I have written upon subjects calculated to be of public benefit, is known or suspected to be mine. (Cheers.) Ten or twelve years ago I wrote courses of lectures which were then delivered, and are now delivering, over the country, but which were anonymous, and the author was known to but one individual, the person who directed their distribution. People may work in a good cause for the love of employment—they may be actuated by enthusiasm—but it does not follow that the motive is a selfish one."

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.—INNS OF COURT.—The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn have, by a majority of 15 to 13, declined acceding to the proposition of concurring with the Attorney-General's Bench in the Inner Temple, in rejecting the advantages hitherto afforded to academic proficiency.

THE COURT JOURNAL,—JANUARY 31.

— The Members of the Council of the Zoological Society are in treaty with the agents of the Marquess of Anglesey for the purchase of Uxbridge House, for the purpose of converting that splendid mansion into a museum for the exhibition of their valuable collection of natural history.

The Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. 21, 1835.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Edmund Lyons, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Downing-street, Jan. 27, 1835.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Richard Bourke, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander of the said Order, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir William Pringle, promoted.

— His Majesty, at the inspection of the Staff of the Sussex Militia, last week, signified to the Colonel (the Duke of Richmond) that he should shortly present the regiment with new colours.

— Lady Dinorben died, on Wednesday week, at Kinmoul Park Denbighshire, of a fit of apoplexy. The Duke of Sussex, who was on a visit to the Noble host and hostess, was seriously affected at the melancholy event. Her Ladyship, who was about forty-right years of age, was married to the present Lord Dinorben (then Colonel Hughes, and created a Peer at the coronation of his present Majesty) in 1804, and was a daughter of Ralph W. Grey, Esq., of Backwarth, Northumberland. She has left six children, one son and five daughters.

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